



THE BLM: A Sound Investment for America

2013

Did you know that within the Department of the Interior, there's one agency that manages more than 245 million acres of public lands—an area larger than New York, Florida, Minnesota, and California combined?

This same agency also raises more money from the use of these lands than it spends each year, which benefits the American taxpayer. In addition, it manages recreational activities, conserves much of our Nation's natural and cultural resources, improves habitat for many species of wildlife and plants, and administers 700 million acres of mineral estate. And it does so with a workforce of fewer than 10,000 full-time permanent employees.

This is today's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These public lands, primarily in the West, extend across rangelands, forests, high mountains, arctic tundra, and deserts, and are some of America's greatest assets—both economically and environmentally. In its management of these lands and resources, the BLM strives to balance economic benefits to our Nation with the conservation of precious natural resources. For example, while the BLM authorizes renewable energy production, mineral extraction, timber harvesting, and grazing across the National System of Public Lands, its conservation efforts ensure that our Nation's natural, scenic, recreational, and cultural resources will be available to future generations of Americans.

During fiscal year (FY) 2012, the BLM's management of public lands contributed more than \$126 billion to the national economy and supported more than 635,000 jobs through extractive uses (including hardrock mining) and nonextractive (primarily recreational) uses of public lands.



Investing in Jobs

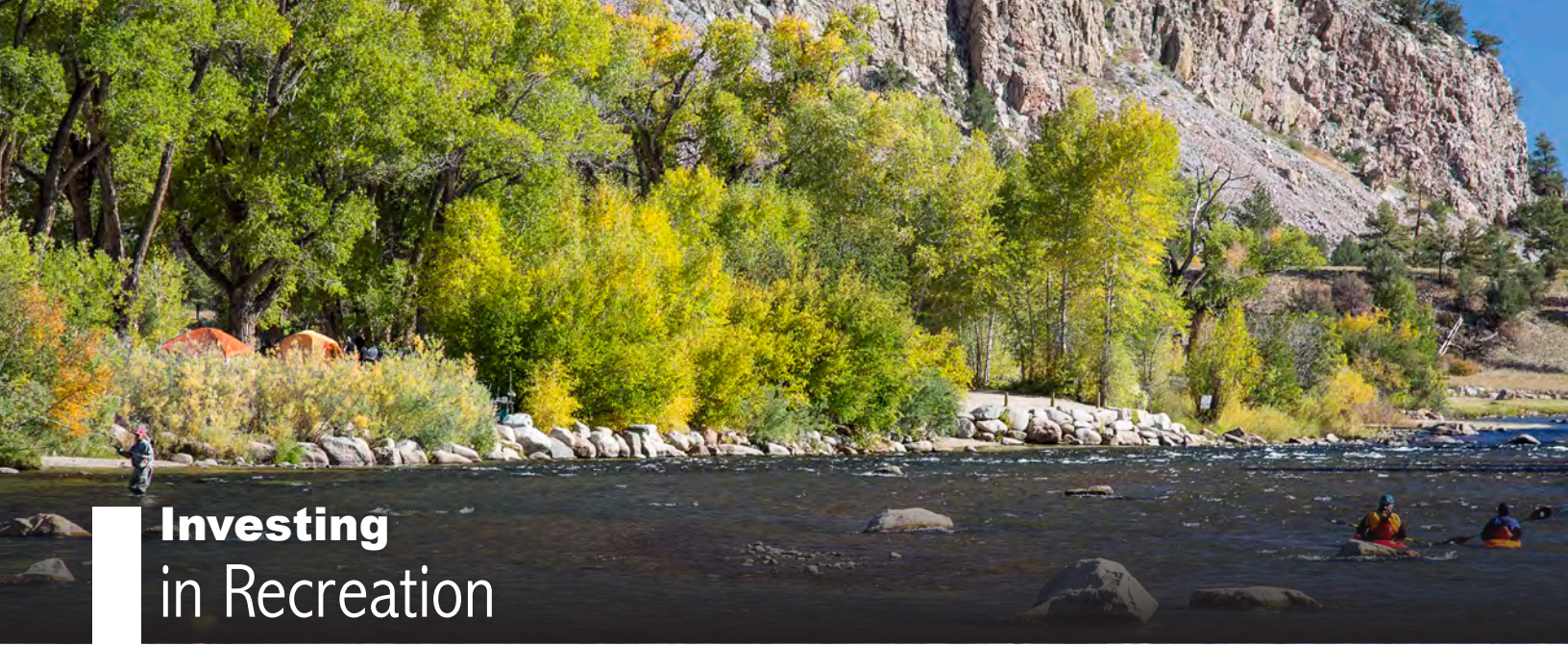
Taxpayer investment in the BLM yields employment opportunities. The BLM's management of activities on public lands supported more than 635,000 jobs through extractive uses and nonextractive (primarily recreational) uses of public lands in FY 2012. This number includes hardrock mining employment estimates reported by the Department of the Interior

Employment from Activities on Public Lands

	Minerals (excluding hardrock)		Geothermal, Wind, and Solar Energy		Timber		Grazing		Recreation		Total	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alaska	274	659	0	0	0	1	0	0	365	490	639	1,149
Arizona	4	8	3	7	0	0	652	879	3,015	4,772	3,674	5,667
California	9,360	20,883	3,674	9,026	53	150	243	576	4,259	7,094	17,589	37,728
Colorado	13,103	28,206	0	0	50	127	476	858	3,772	5,554	17,401	34,745
Eastern States	1,549	4,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	117	1,614	4,258
Idaho	1,144	1,925	0	0	50	121	1,911	2,995	3,878	5,314	6,983	10,354
Kansas	419	608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	608
Montana	4,103	7,326	0	0	102	262	1,408	2,206	2,702	3,725	8,316	13,519
Nebraska	19	31	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	20	32
Nevada	316	482	761	1,634	11	24	1,005	1,431	2,750	4,186	4,842	7,757
New Mexico	44,409	80,717	20	35	18	38	1,967	2,617	1,411	1,970	47,825	85,378
North Dakota	16,572	29,038	0	0	0	0	10	15	16	22	16,598	29,075
Oklahoma	1,121	2,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,121	2,162
Oregon	0	1	27	45	863	2,645	1,440	2,183	4,451	6,937	6,781	11,810
South Dakota	355	474	0	0	22	45	139	187	24	31	541	737
Texas	539	1,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	539	1,675
Utah	20,298	45,873	24	43	33	78	1,312	1,723	4,085	6,371	25,752	54,088
Washington	1	1	0	0	11	30	80	125	229	344	321	500
Wyoming	52,259	91,492	2	4	9	20	1,078	1,607	1,549	1,960	54,898	95,083
National	140,795	461,041	4,534	11,428	1,223	3,540	11,722	17,403	30,301	57,622	188,575	551,035



<http://blm.gov/f9jd>



Investing in Energy

The National System of Public Lands yielded nearly \$46 billion worth of energy and nonenergy minerals in FY 2012. The extraction of these resources and their introduction into the market boosted the American economy by almost \$101 billion. Geothermal, wind, and solar energy development alone boosted the American economy by more than \$2.2 billion.

Economic Benefits from Energy Resources on Public Lands*

Oil and Gas			Coal		Nonenergy Minerals (excluding hardrock)		Geothermal, Wind, and Solar Energy		Total	
	Direct (\$)	Total (\$)	Direct (\$)	Total (\$)	Direct (\$)	Total (\$)	Direct (\$)	Total (\$)	Direct (\$)	Total (\$)
Alaska	133.0	191.3	0	0	.9	1.6	0	0	133.9	192.9
Arizona	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.7	.2	.9	1.2	2.6
California	2,072.5	3,809.1	0	0	271.3	486.5	636.4	1,810.8	2,980.1	6,106.4
Colorado	3,240.0	5,026.3	940.0	1,405.8	23.7	37.3	0	0	4,203.8	6,469.4
Eastern States	202.0	437.7	120.5	256.2	38.9	86.2	0	0	361.4	780.0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	195.0	287.8	0	0	195.0	287.8
Kansas	47.2	71.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.2	71.3
Montana	616.7	836.5	406.4	562.0	.3	.5	0	0	1,023.5	1,399.1
Nebraska	2.2	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	3.8
Nevada	34.3	58.9	0	0	2.0	3.4	159.2	318.1	195.5	380.4
New Mexico	9,118.5	12,931.3	268.9	367.6	654.2	942.0	6.9	8.7	10,048.5	14,249.6
North Dakota	4,731.7	6,150.3	66.9	91.3	0	.1	0	0	4,798.6	6,241.7
Oklahoma	337.9	466.8	7.6	11.2	0	0	0	0	345.5	478.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	.1	.1	4.9	7.2	4.9	7.3
South Dakota	53.9	68.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.9	68.6
Texas	236.1	408.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	236.1	408.3
Utah	5,531.8	8,246.4	551.8	859.0	49.7	82.4	3.1	5.5	6,136.5	9,193.3
Washington	0	0	0	0	.1	.2	0	0	.1	.2
Wyoming	9,957.6	13,382.1	5,333.7	6,967.3	766.6	1,033.8	.1	.6	16,058.0	21,383.9
National	35,702.7	76,895.4	7,402.5	16,867.4	1,996.8	4,783.4	817.0	2,260.0	45,919.0	100,806.1

* Table numbers reflect millions of dollars.

Investing in Timber and Grazing

BLM-administered lands yielded more than \$293 million worth of timber and other forestry products, while grazing on BLM lands enabled the introduction of \$806 million worth of feed, fiber, and livestock into the market. Overall, these lands provided \$690 million worth of timber-related economic activity and nearly \$1.5 billion in grazing-related benefits in FY 2012.

Economic Benefits from Timber and Grazing Resources on Public Lands*

Timber			Grazing	
	Direct (\$)	Total (\$)	Direct (\$)	Total (\$)
Alaska	.1	.3	0	0
Arizona	0	.1	25.3	51.5
California	9.7	26.1	29.2	75.1
Colorado	9.1	24.5	47.8	97.8
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	10.8	21.0	153.8	287.6
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Montana	24.5	49.0	100.3	187.4
Nebraska	0	0	.1	.1
Nevada	2.1	4.1	90.3	143.0
New Mexico	5.1	14.3	104.1	180.5
North Dakota	0	0	.9	1.5
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	218.5	519.5	71.0	145.1
South Dakota	3.5	6.5	8.1	13.8
Texas	0	0	0	0
Utah	5.9	15.9	61.3	112.0
Washington	2.8	6.4	3.3	8.8
Wyoming	1.5	2.9	110.6	176.5
National	293.7	690.4	806.1	1,480.7

* Table numbers reflect millions of dollars.

Explanation of Table Data

Data in the “Direct” columns of each table are an estimate of the BLM’s economic contribution to local economies in terms of employment and other economic benefits directly associated with BLM-managed lands and resources. These benefits might be associated with river guides and other recreation outfitters, for example. Data in the “Total” columns for each category of BLM

activity demonstrate the agency’s impacts, including indirect and induced benefits associated with, for instance, companies that manufacture outdoor gear and local service businesses in the gateway communities.

Totals may differ from the sum of individual state numbers because the national model takes into account activity across state

borders (for example, machinery production in California that supports mining activity in Wyoming) and because it averages industry productivity across states. Employment benefits reflect an annual average for full- and part-time private sector jobs. Table totals may be slightly off due to rounding. The numbers presented in the report are preliminary and are subject to change based on further review.

Investing in Recreation

The National System of Public Lands offers more diverse recreational opportunities than are available on lands administered by any other Federal agency, with nearly 58 million visits to BLM-managed lands and waters in FY 2012. Visitors are significant to the economies of local communities and contributed more than \$7 billion to the national economy.

Economic Benefits from Recreation Resources on Public Lands*

	Visitors	Direct (\$)	Total (\$)
Alaska	660,000	30.5	48.0
Arizona	5,595,000	262.2	483.1
California	9,292,000	432.0	880.7
Colorado	7,310,000	337.5	584.0
Eastern States	128,000	5.7	13.5
Idaho	5,931,000	274.1	424.0
Kansas	—	0	0
Montana	4,409,000	200.7	308.7
Nebraska	—	0	0
Nevada	5,989,000	276.7	455.2
New Mexico	2,398,000	111.8	172.3
North Dakota	27,900	1.1	1.8
Oklahoma	—	0	0
Oregon	8,008,000	351.2	648.6
South Dakota	37,400	1.7	2.5
Texas	—	0	0
Utah	6,950,000	324.7	581.3
Washington	—	20.8	37.1
Wyoming	1,400,000	119.0	165.3
National	57,848,468	2,772.5	7,025.2

* Direct and total impact numbers reflect millions of dollars.

